



OMI NO₂ Validation at JPL/Table Mountain Facility

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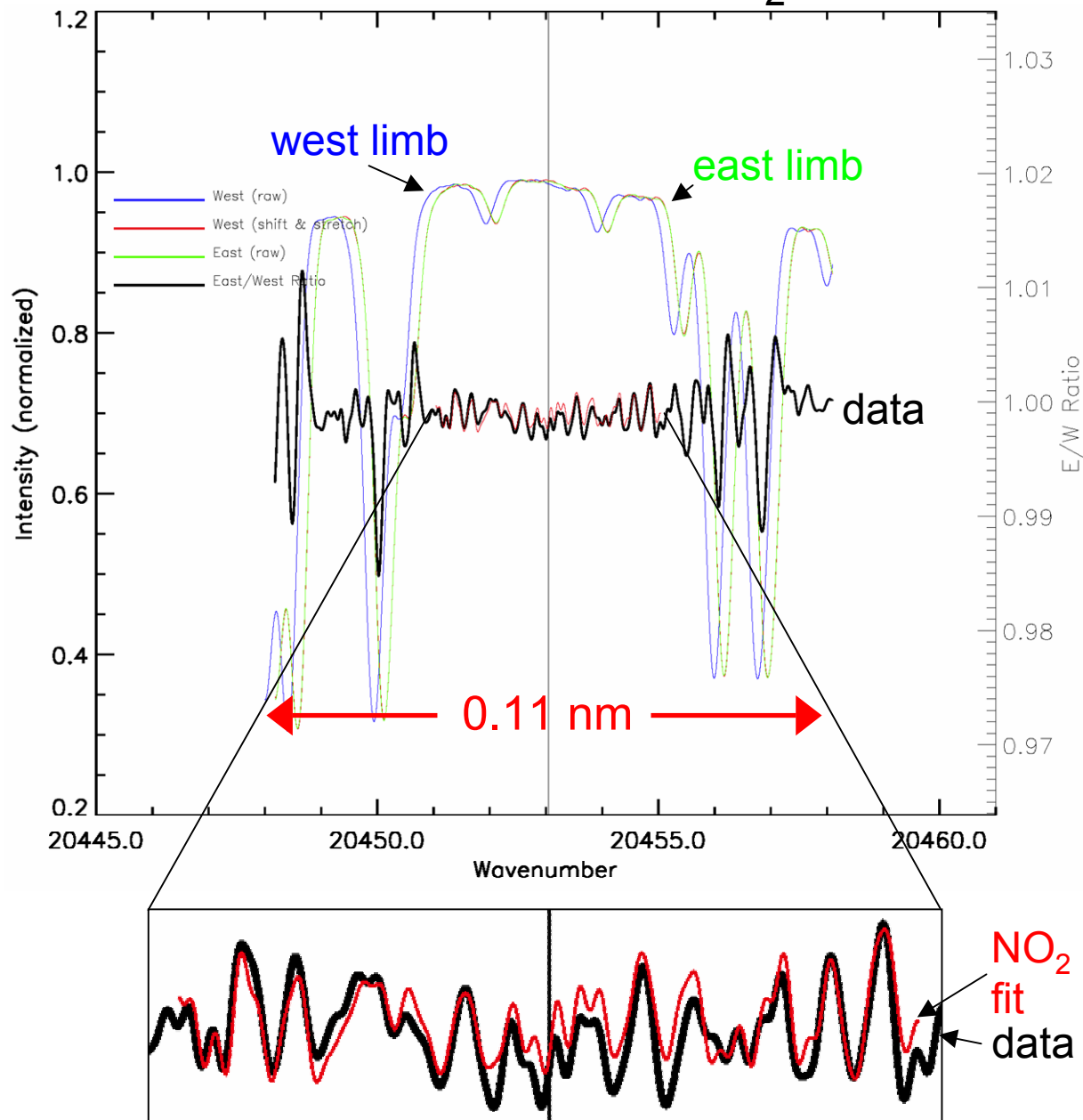
Approach

- Direct solar absorption using the FTUVS interferometer (UV-vis-NIR) at Table Mountain Facility, north of Los Angeles, California
- Spectral resolution 0.0013 nm – resolves NO₂ vibronic features
- Doppler-shifted spectra from east & west solar limbs are ratioed to remove Fraunhofer lines – no high-sun reference spectra needed.
- Method retrieves diurnal, absolute NO₂ column abundance
- A “calibration” method for other techniques.

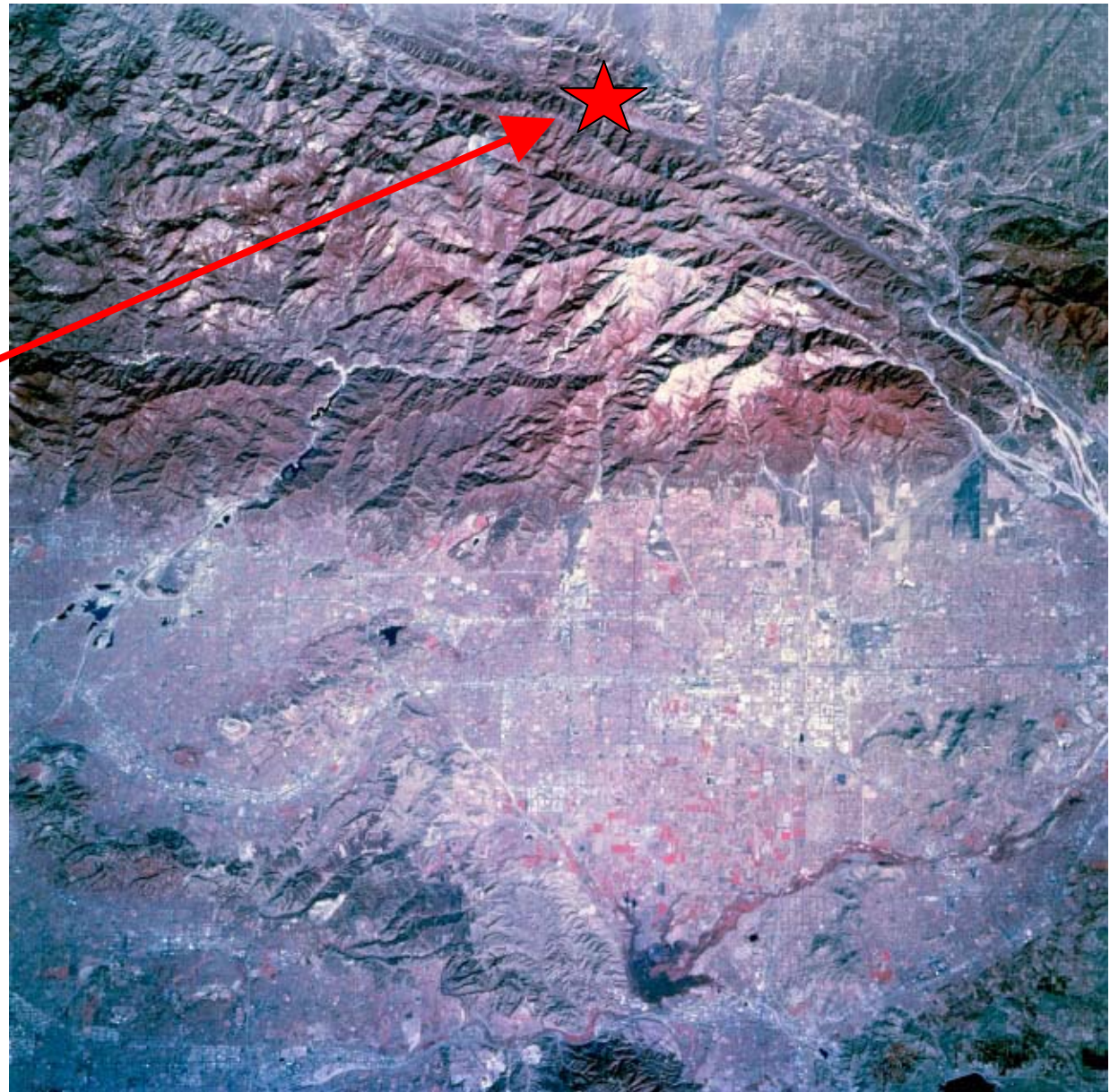
Measurements

- Data acquired twice per week, on average (FTUVS is time-shared with other Aura validation activities).
- OMI NO₂ column abundances are retrieved from the AVDC archive.
- Comparisons between FTUVS and OMI are sorted according to distance between Table Mtn. and the center of the closest OMI footprint.

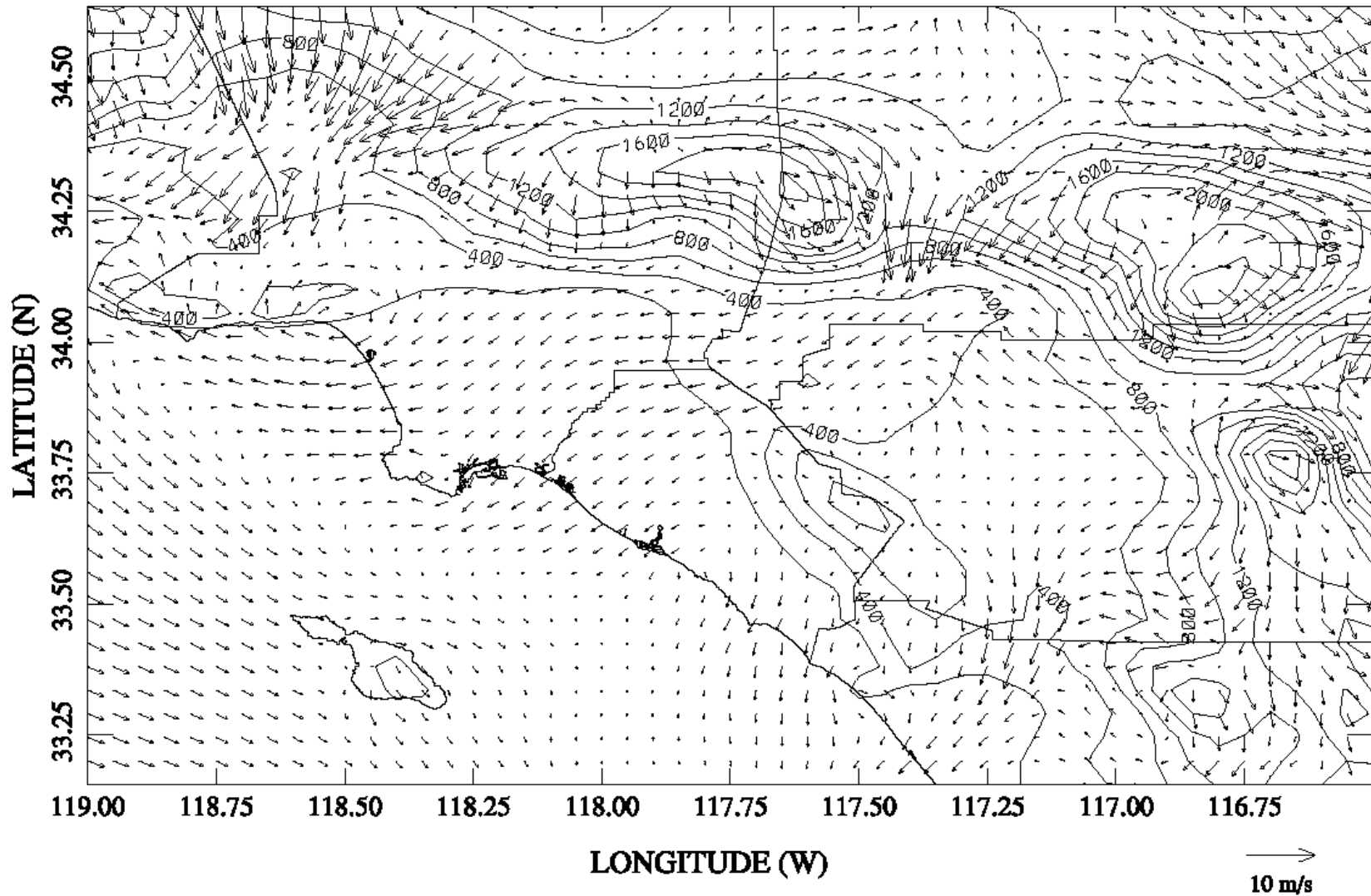
NO₂ column abundances are derived from fits within microwindows that contain 10-20 NO₂ rotational lines.



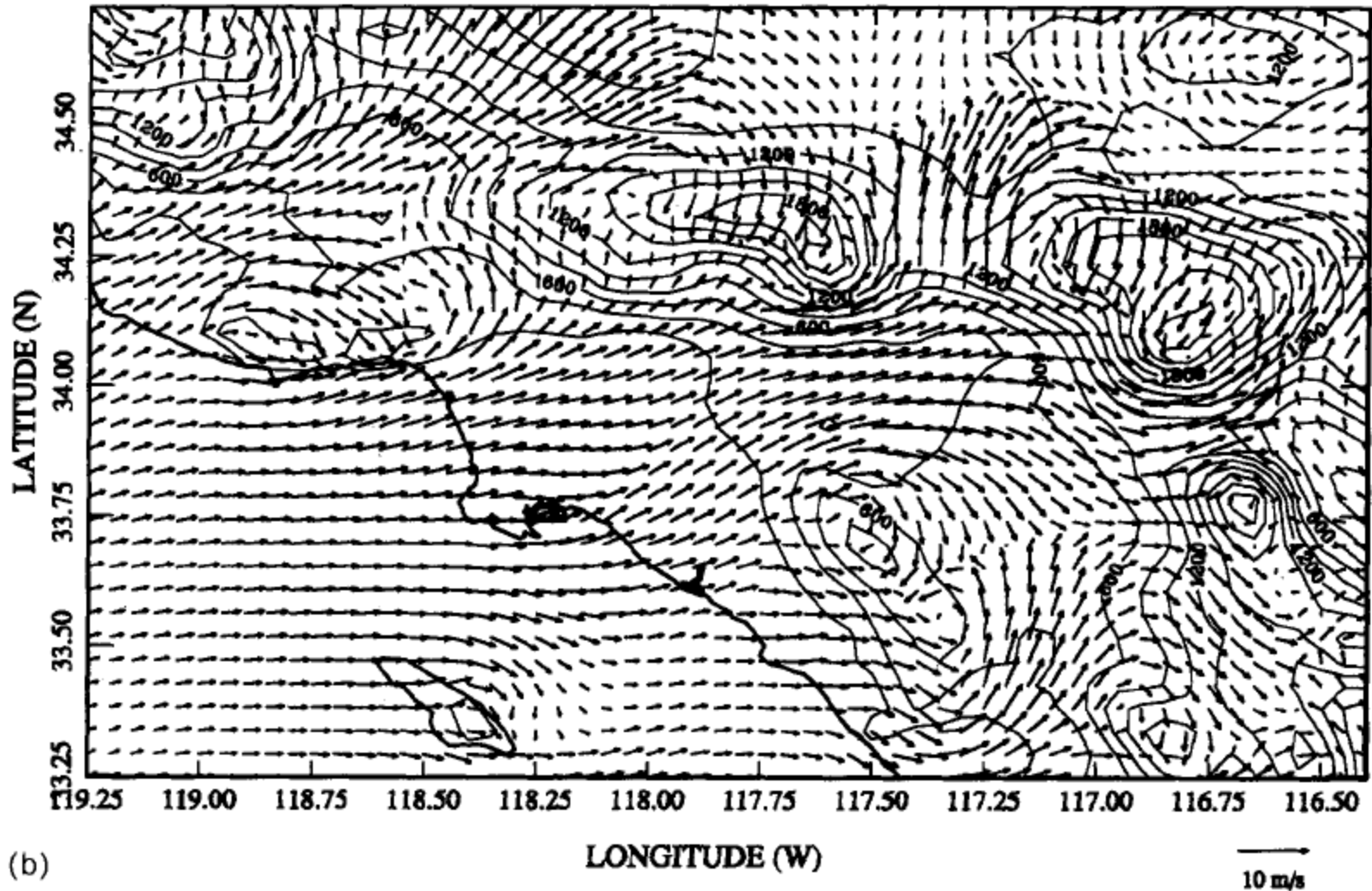
**Table Mtn.
Facility is
located at
7500 ft. on the
northward
facing slopes
of the San
Gabriel Mtns.**



UCLA SMOG model, 0400 PST



UCLA SMOG model, 1700 PST



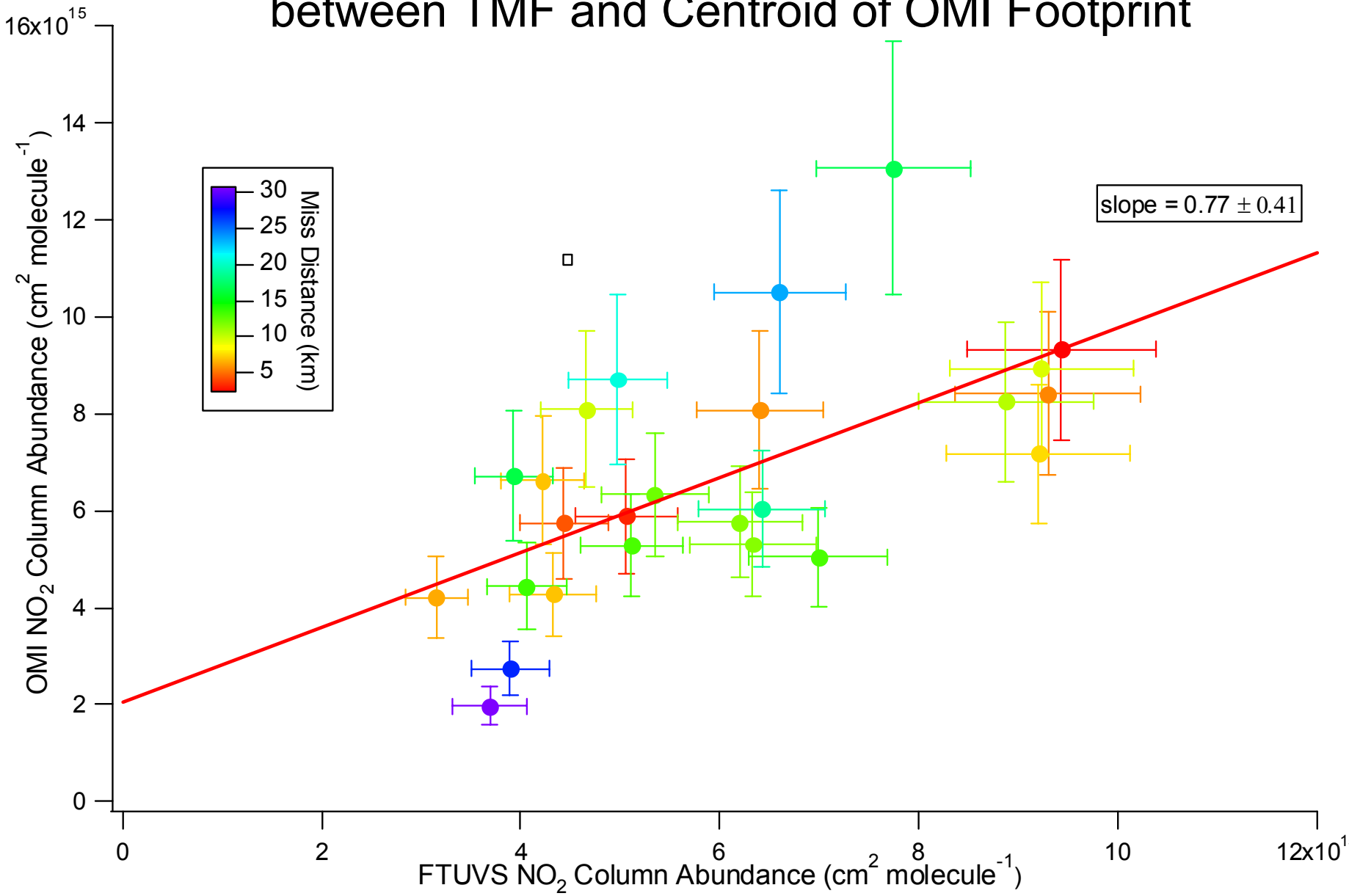
between IMF and Centroid of OMI Footprint

OMI NO₂ Column Abundance (cm² molecule⁻¹)

FTUVS NO₂ Column Abundance (cm² molecule⁻¹)

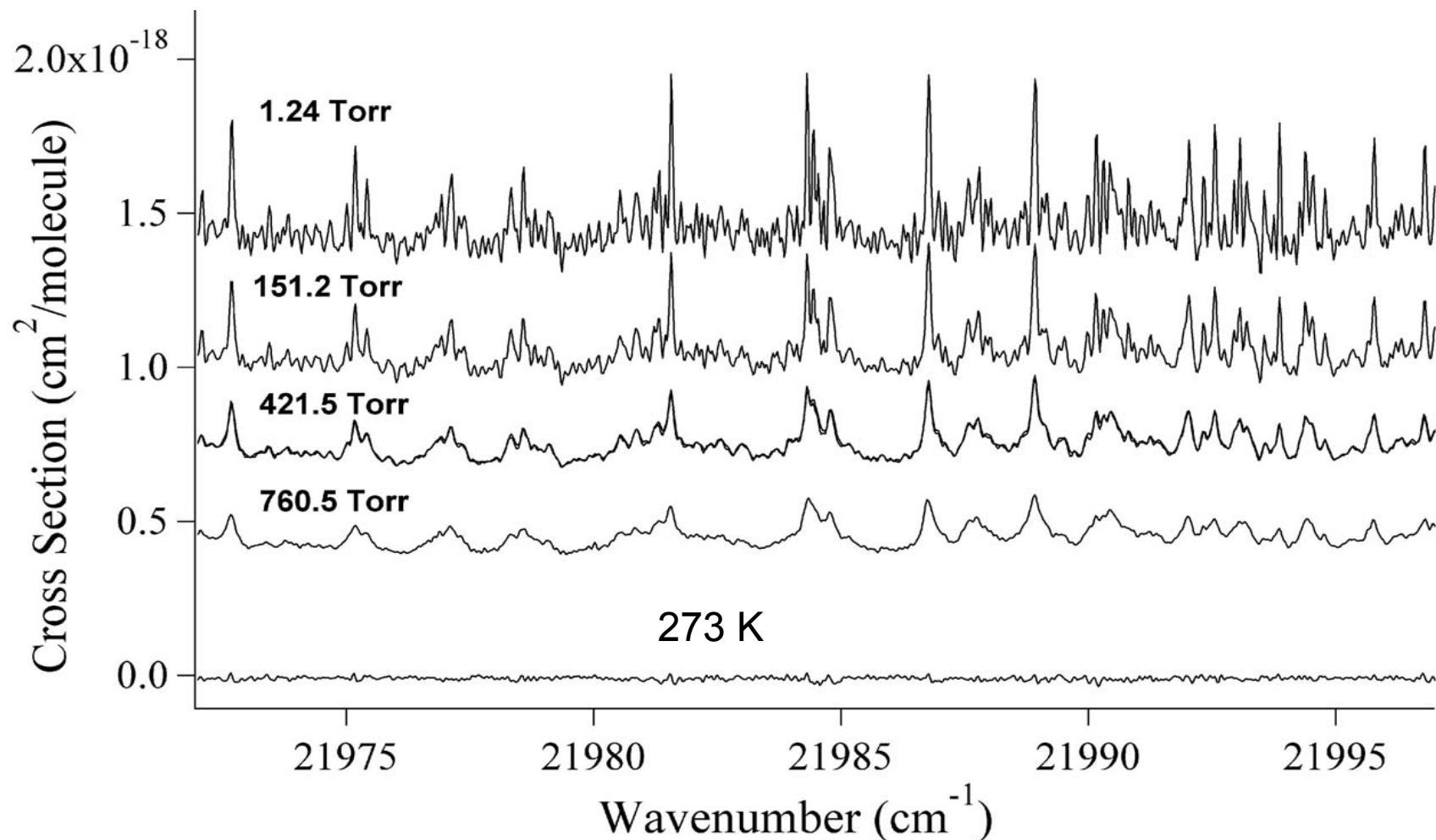
Miss Distance (km)

slope = 0.77 ± 0.41

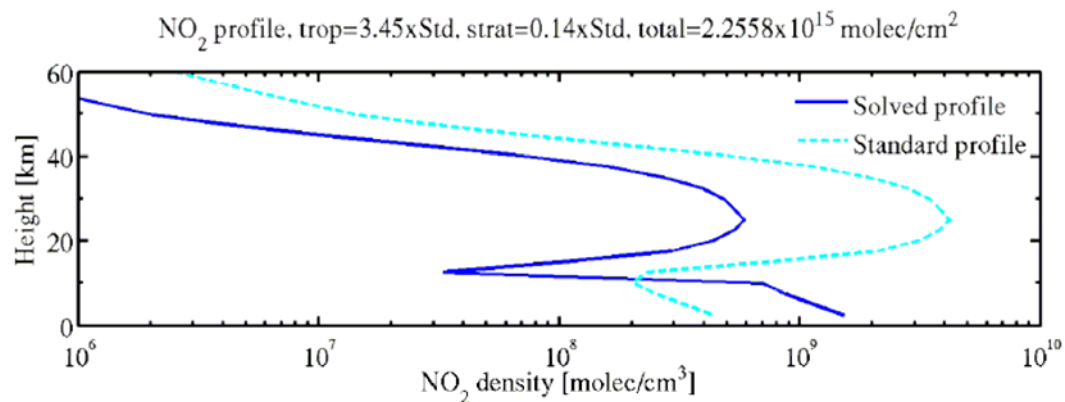
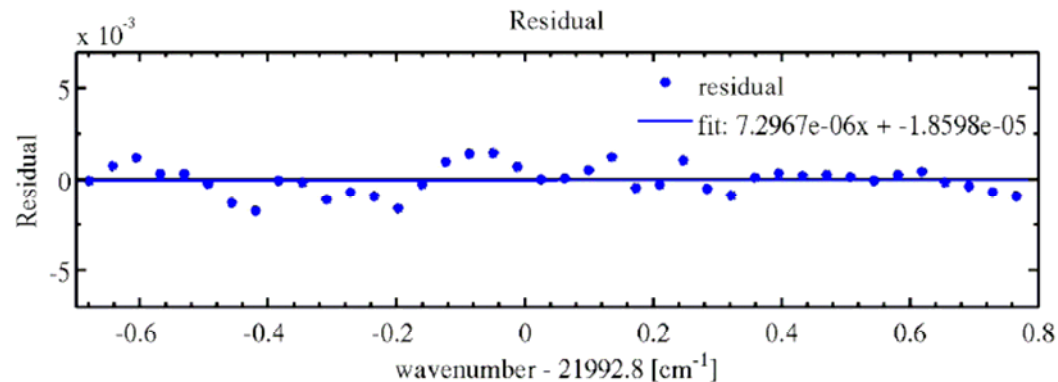
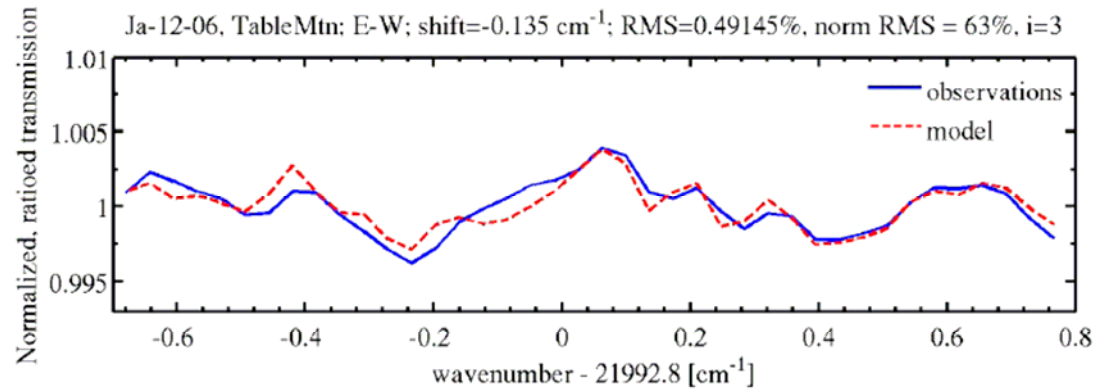


Pressure Broadening in NO₂ Reference Spectra

Comparison of NO₂ spectral features recorded at 0.05 cm⁻¹ resolution.



Optimal Spectral Fitting Using 2-Layer Model



Summary and Future Work

- The correlation between OMI and FTUVS NO₂ total column is reasonable – OMI lies 20-30% below FTUVS.
- Complex topography and circulation require that the OMI footprint centroid should be less than 10 km from TMF.
- *Intercomparison campaign* for NO₂ and O₃ at TMF with the WSU MF-DOAS and GSFC direct sun instruments in May '07. Other groups welcome.
- FTUVS NO₂ 2-level retrieval shows promise – development is continuing.